Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and 1 at Alexandria. Since April 7, 91 cases have been reported and 39 deaths.

It is reported from Constantinople that during the past week, 3 cases of plague with 1 death, occurred in the quarters of Hasskeui and Haidar Pasha, at Stamboul.

Inspection at Palermo.

July 22, the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York, was inspected at Palermo. There were inspected and passed 104 steerage passengers.

Respectfully, J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAVA.

The outbreak of cholera in Batavia.

BATAVIA, JAVA, *June 14, 1901.*

SIR: I regret to have to report the appearance of cholera the beginning of this month at Batavia.

It has not yet appeared in epidemic form, and up to the present time has appeared only in the native and Chinese quarters, where a number of deaths have been reported.

Since June 1 there have been reported 27 cases of cholera, with 11 deaths, all among the Javanese and Chinese.

The sanitary department is using every precaution to prevent the disease spreading, and so far have been successful in confining it to the 1 district, which is in the old town of Batavia.

Should the disease appear in epidemic form, I shall at once cable the Department.

Respectfully, B. S. RAIRDEN,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Reports from Progreso and Merida—Yellow fever.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, *July 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended July 13: In Progreso there were 7 death from all causes, none from any contagious disease. There have been no contagious diseases reported in the town, and the shipping has been free from any suspicious cases.

Merida reports 2 deaths from yellow fever during the week and 4 deaths from smallpox. It is impossible to ascertain the number of cases of yellow fever in the town, but it is reasonable to suppose that a large portion of the city is infected.

The passenger traffic from here has greatly diminished during the past three weeks, and the majority of these few go first-class.

Respectfully, S. W. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.